

Alexandria  
AND COMMERCIAL

Advertiser  
INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. I.]

THURSDAY, August 6, 1801.

[No. 204.]

Public Sale.

FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, will be  
sold at the Vendue Store,  
3d and 4th proof Jamaica  
Rum in hhds and bls.

Continental Rum in bls.  
French Brandy in bls.  
Sugar in hhds, tierces and bls.  
Coffee in bags,  
Raisins in kegs and boxes,  
Soap in boxes,  
Segars in boxes,  
A quantity of Nails in casks,  
A few crates of Queens Ware,  
2 sets China, Furniture, &c.

Also,

A quantity of DRY GOODS.

Amongst which are

Irish and Dowlas Linens,  
Cloths and Carpetings,  
Ginghams and Dunties,  
Calicoes, striped Nankeens,  
A variety of purple and other Shawls,  
White Jeans,  
Mullin Shawls and Handkerchiefs,  
Tambour'd, book and lapper Mullins,  
Millinets, red Hums, Fans,  
Curb and snaffle Bridles,  
And a variety of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

August 3. Vendue Master.

Sales by Auction.

On MONDAY, at 10 o'clock, will be  
sold at the Auction Room,  
Jamaica Rum in hhds.

Antigua do. do.  
Brandy in barrels,  
70 doz. Claret,  
Sugar in hhds. and bls.  
Raisins in boxes,  
White and brown Soap,  
Candles in boxes.

Likewise,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

Consisting of

Ticklenburgs, Irish Linens,  
jaconet, tambour'd and book mullins, silk  
hose, Barcelona handkerchiefs, cotton cam-  
bricks, chintzes, calicoes, tapes, bobbins,  
ivory combs, shoes, &c.

Also,

A few dozen very elegant silk and cot-  
ton FRINGED SHAWLS.

HENRY and THOS. MOORE,

July 22. Auctioneers.

COLUMBIA ACADEMY,  
ALEXANDRIA.

Young Gentlemen are taught  
English, French, Latin, Writing, Arith-  
metic, Book-Keeping, Geography, Ma-  
thematics, with other branches of an  
useful and ornamental education, by the  
Rev. James Chambers, A. M.  
many years master of a Boarding School in  
England.

TERMS.

	Dols.	Cts.
Education, Board, Lodging,		
Washing and Stationery,	50	
per quarter,		
Day Scholars, for Latin,	7	50
French, &c.		
Do. do. for English,	5	
French, &c.		

N. B. Proper assistants are constantly  
employed. Young ladies are taught in  
separate classes, English, French, Writ-  
ing, Arithmetic and Geography. Great  
care will be taken to instruct the more ad-  
vanced youth in the elements of composi-  
tion, particularly Epistolary Writing, and  
the rules to be observed in Public Speak-  
ing.

August 1.

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Tobacco Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a few  
Hds. of Tobacco on the infection of A-  
lexandria, Colchester or Dumfries.

JOHN G. LADD.

Aug. 4.

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JOHN G. LADD  
HAS REMOVED

His Store of Goods, from the Frame  
Warehouse, on Col. Gilpin's wharf, to  
the Brick Warehouse next directly west-  
ward thereof, where he offers for sale, a  
variety of WET and DRY GOODS on  
very reasonable terms.

Russia Sheetings.

A few bales of the best quality, enti-  
tled to drawback on exportation, just  
received and for sale as above.

Intending to leave this place some few  
weeks, my brother, Mr. William Ladd,  
will attend to my concerns during my ab-  
sence.

JOHN G. LADD.

July 22.

d

JOSIAH FAXON & Co.

Very respectfully inform their friends and  
customers, that they have

JUST RECEIVED,

by the ship Hannah from Boston, now  
lying at Harper's wharf,  
Thirty tons

PLASTER of PARIS,

N. England Rum in hhds. and bls.

Likewise,

At their store on the corner of Prince and  
Water streets, opposite Col. Hoos's,  
Gin in pipes and casks,

Mould and dipt candles,  
Coffee in bags,  
White and brown soap in boxes,  
Royal and super. printing paper,  
Writing paper,  
Window glass,  
Fresh R. I. lime in tierces,  
A quantity of loose lime by the bushel,  
Mens' and boys' coarse hats,  
Sifters, seal leather,  
Nova Scotia grindstones,  
Wool and cotton cards in boxes,  
Coarse and fine salt.

Also,

A handsome assortment of ladies', misses'  
and childrens'

Morocco Slippers and Shoes.

All of which will be sold on moderate  
terms for cash.

Also Cash given for Rye, Corn  
and White Beans.

July 24.

dzw

The Subscriber

HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

The following articles:

One pipe real 4th proof

Cogniac Brandy,  
100 sacks of Salt,  
3000 lbs. first quality salt petred Hams,  
18 travelling Cakes,  
40 bls. of fresh Limes in good order,  
4 tierces fresh Rice,  
20 doz. of Fine Apples—*The best  
ever brought to this market,*  
12 boxes first quality Spanish Segars,  
Together with

Cocoa Nuts, Sweetmeats, Rai-  
fins, Prunes, and a number of other ar-  
ticles in the

Fruit and Grocery Line.

ABEL WILLIS.

July 22.

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FARRIER.

THE subscriber, lately from Cumber-  
land county, England, informs the gen-  
tlemen of Alexandria, and its neighbor-  
hood, that he keeps a stable at the sign of  
the Black Horse, King street, Alexandria,  
where he intends practicing his profession,  
as far as nicks and curing all sorts of  
distempers, such as spavins, ringbones,  
cribs, yellow water, blind staggers, weak  
eyes and glanders. Likewise, cutting  
and splaying all kinds of creatures. He  
will insure all horses in the time of nicks  
and cutting, if required. *No cure  
no pay.*

JAMES FEARON.

July 23.

eo

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, June 10.

IRISH MARTIAL LAW BILL.

Mr. Abbott moved the order of the day  
for resolving into a committee on the Irish  
martial law bill.

Mr. Dawson, (member for the county  
of Monaghan), Mr. Stewart, of Killy-  
moon, (member for Tyrone), and Mr.  
Bagwell, (member for Tipperary), earnest-  
ly expressed their hopes and entreaties, that  
the right hon. gentleman would not, at  
this late hour, (ten o'clock) in so thin an  
assembly, and, more especially, in the al-  
most utter absence of those gentlemen who  
represent that part of the United Kingdom  
called Ireland, press the bill into a com-  
mittee. Many gentlemen, supposing, from  
the extent of other business in the course  
of the evening, that the present would be  
postponed, had gone away, and they request-  
ed, that the committee might at least be  
deferred till to-morrow.

Mr. Lee (member for Dungarvan) ob-  
served, that there was at this moment a  
fuller attendance of Irish members than  
there probably would be for the remain-  
der of the session, as much the greater part  
were gone to Ireland, and most of the few  
who now remained would set out for that  
country to-morrow or next day. Almost  
all the members of that country had, in a  
discussion not very remote, spoken in favor  
of this bill, upon the fullest conviction of  
its urgent necessity, and therefore he was  
convinced, if they were present now, they  
would support it.

Mr. Abbott could not agree to defer  
the bill, as the tranquillity of Ireland so  
materially depended upon it, and as the  
present bill would expire so soon as the  
24th of June.

The question for the committee being  
put, was carried in the affirmative; and the  
house resolved into committee, Mr. Bragge  
in the chair.

Mr. Abbott stated, that the present bill  
was a transcript of the former one, which  
the house had passed about three months  
since. The only blank that remained to  
be filled up, was that for the period which  
the bill should be agreed on to continue in  
force; and he concluded by moving, that  
this blank be filled up with the words—  
during the continuance of the war, and for  
one month after the signing of a definitive  
treaty of peace.

Mr. W. B. Ponsonby said, the nature of  
the motion just made rendered any apolo-  
gy unnecessary for moving "that the chair-  
man do leave the chair."

Mr. Dawson made a very long speech in  
support of his previous argument.

Mr. George Ponsonby (member for the  
county of Wicklow) immediately rose  
and observed, that hitherto, and in the  
earlier part of the session, he had foreborne  
to give any resistance to this bill for vari-  
ous reasons: one was, that the powers it  
went to invest were placed in the hands of  
an illustrious nobleman (the marquis of  
Cornwallis) who, by his mild and lenient use  
of those powers, had proved that in his admi-  
nistration it would be used merely for the  
pacification of the country, without any  
thing like abuse, or wanton severity.—  
Another reason was, that in the county  
which he had the honor to represent, and  
which was one of those in which the re-  
bellion principally raged, and the trouba-  
nous parts of which still continued to be  
infested with a rebellious banditti, who,  
notwithstanding every exertion of govern-  
ment, and the highest rewards offered for  
their apprehension, had still continued un-  
apprehended and un subdued; from which  
circumstances it was pretty clear that these  
banditti were aided, comforted and abet-  
ted by the farmers inhabiting those mor u-  
tains; but though he had foreborne to re-  
sist the bill in its former or present pro-  
gress through the house, he could not for-  
bear to resist the monstrous and abominable  
proposition he had just heard moved; a

proposition, which, he would assert, was  
unprecedented, not only in the worst  
times of Ireland, in the worst times of  
England, in the days of the most Gothic  
barbarism, in times of the most infuriated  
bigotry and political rancour that ever  
disgraced the annals of the present realms;  
but even in the legislative assembly of any  
civilized nation that ever pretended to  
the possession of freedom. What was the  
doctrine held out by such a proposition?  
Was it that the people of Ireland were so  
incorrigibly, so irreclaimably grounded  
in their errors, that no change of circum-  
stances, no relaxation of severity, no a-  
melioration of government, no alleviation  
of distress or oppression, could restore them  
to peace, to amenity, and to loyalty?—  
Would nothing short of military execu-  
tion, and utter extermination to the unfor-  
tunate inhabitants of that country, re-  
store the authority of his majesty's go-  
vernment there? He besought the house  
for a moment to pause on the preposterous  
policy of such a proposition before they  
should rashly adopt it.

He asked them, was it not a direct de-  
claration to France, that so long as ever  
they continued a war with this country,  
that the people of Ireland, utterly exclud-  
ed from British liberty and British confi-  
dence, would be always found their steady,  
attached and unalienable friends and  
allies? Why agree to the monstrous prin-  
ciple of perpetuating such a law for the in-  
definite period which the war might conti-  
nue, and which might far exceed the ne-  
cessity of the bill? What cause or what  
statute was to prevent the house from do-  
ing as it had done before, to enquire into  
the necessity which existed for such a bill,  
and pass it again from year to year, if it  
should appear to be warranted by the ex-  
igence of circumstances? But before the  
house should precipitately sanction such a  
proposition so monstrous, so abominable,  
so wholly unprecedented in the annals of  
this or of any other country, he earnestly  
besought them to pause and reflect on the  
probable consequences.

The people of Ireland were taught to  
expect, that by the measure of union they  
were to be liberated from the oppressive  
domination, as it was called, of their own  
parliament, and those local prejudices, re-  
ligious objections, and political asperities  
by which that parliament was too much  
actuated; and that in the liberality and  
justice of the parliament of Great Britain,  
they were to be embraced by a mild and  
parental spirit of legislation. Out of 655  
members who compose the united parlia-  
ment, only 100 were Irish; on the libe-  
rality of the remainder rested the whole  
reliance of the people of Ireland. Was  
then such a proposition as that now moved  
in the first session of the united parliament,  
that specimen of liberality, of mild and  
parental legislation, by which the people  
of Ireland were to shape their hopes of  
future benefit from the united parliament?  
Was an utter preclusion from the blessings  
of English constitution the first specimen  
of British kindness that people were to ex-  
perience? He sincerely hoped the parlia-  
ment of England would seriously pause be-  
fore they would indelibly stain their pro-  
ceedings by the adoption of a measure so  
monstrous and so execrable.

Mr. Addington rose, and observed,  
that if the honorable and learned member  
had deferred but for a few moments the  
delivery of his speech, forcible as it was,  
and as most every argument be, with the  
aid of his eloquence, he would have saved  
him the trouble of arguing at such length,  
and with so much asperity. The honour-  
able learned member had himself furnished  
one of the strongest arguments to disprove  
the danger he seems to apprehend from this  
bill, in his acknowledgment of the mild  
and parental spirit in which a similar bill  
was sanctioned, and afterwards carried in-  
to effect by the illustrious personage who  
lately held the chief government of that  
country. He could assure the honourable  
and learned member, that no man felt  
more cordially than himself, mild and parental spi-



tit of legislation, or its spirit towards the government, and the real happiness and prosperity of Ireland, than his right honorable friend who made the motion objected to: and he hoped the honorable and learned member had witnessed no proceeding in that house in the smallest degree derogatory to the hopes he professed for the people of Ireland, and its lenient and parental attention. He was free, however, to own, that his personal opinion was perfectly concordant to the argument of the honorable and learned member, and that he was for giving the house an opportunity of considering the measure as to its necessity from year to year, and re-enacting it, if in its wisdom it should seem necessary, rather than pass it to the extent proposed by his right honorable friend, of whose intention to move its continuance, in the way it stood by the present motion, he was not aware.

If his right honorable friend was disposed to take his advice, and withdraw his motion, the amendment he should have the honor to move would be to insert the 25th of March next; but even if the motion should continue worded in its present form, he had every reasonable hope, (he did not wish to excite sanguine and premature expectations,) that the period of continuance proposed by the motion would by no means extend to the period his amendment would go to. The honorable and learned gentlemen had given another argument in favor of the bill, for he had acknowledged the country to be infected with a rebel banditti, who were cherished by the people; and unobdured by all the efforts of the government. He noticed the disposition of some honorable gentlemen to excite alarms in the public mind, upon the uncertainty of peace. He knew the motives that actuated to such arguments; but though he by no means wished to raise eager and perhaps unwarranted expectations of such an event, it was, in his own expectation, by no means so improbable as to warrant any thing like despair.

Mr. Ponsonby explained by saying the right honorable member's accuracy forsook him, when he stated him (Mr. Ponsonby) to have represented all Ireland in a state which he had only ascribed to that of a single county. He was extremely consoled by the expectations of peace expressed by the right honorable gentleman; but as he spoke with hope only, and not with confidence, he was sorry the country could not look to his declaration with all the confidence that could be wished. With respect to the hon. gentleman who made the motion, he could not mean any thing personally applied, as he really did not know who he was till informed by the right hon. gentleman.

Mr. Grey rose, and in answer to what he conceived some allusions personally to him from the right hon. gentleman, charging him with a wish to destroy in the public mind the hopes of peace, assured the house that in any argument or motion he had brought forward on that subject, he had no other view than a wish to bring fairly before parliament, previously to its prorogation, the real state of things, and the ground on which the country stood as to the hopes of peace. However, for any thing the hon. member had alluded in personal asperity to himself, he was highly consoled in the declaration of the honorable gentleman, as to the prospects of peace; and still more so by his having disclaimed all privacy to the present motion previously to its being moved by the right hon. Secretary for Ireland. Against the principle of this motion he inveighed in the strongest terms of reprobation, as unprecedented, and unparalleled in the annals of legislation in the work of times, and the most despotic countries; and if any thing could increase his astonishment at such a motion coming from such a man as the right honorable gentleman who introduced it, it was the hardness of his venturing to come forward to that house with such a proposition, without any previous communication whatever with that minister who appointed him to his situation, and who was responsible for every measure of his administration. But when he recollected that right honorable gentleman before he was in power, to be the ready advocate of all their measures; prompt on all occasions to anticipate ministers in their thirst of inordinate power; to be the strenuous supporter of harsh laws; to be the author of a bill for the severe measure of reviving forfeitures in cases of treason; and this before he had any personal interest in the government of the country—he was little surprised that this first public act of his go-

vernment towards Ireland should be one which seemed so conspicuously to the people of that country; but he sincerely hoped his government would ere long be changed, as, from principles such as those he manifested, no tranquillity was to be expected in any country committed to his direction.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—“Upon the hon. gentleman's speech, and the temper of his speech, I shall make no comment. I am sure they must have produced their due effect. I am sure the house must have heard with astonishment the part directed against my honorable friend (*hear! hear!*) I am sorry that I feel in it a degree of political enmity that I had no right to expect. I am flattered as saying that I did not hear of this proposition—I certainly was not aware of it at the moment, but I did hear yesterday of such a proposition, and in justice to my hon. friend, I must admit, he did ask me whether my opinion was the same as then? The proposition was certainly made to me yesterday, but it was not explicitly expressed, and I did not think it would be made, though certainly I had a right to expect it. With respect to the insinuation of insecurity, if the honorable gentleman can state any incongruity between my words and my conduct—if he can show any one instance of the kind, in the whole course of my public or my private life—then I admit he has a right to suspect my sincerity in negotiation. This much I must say in defence of my private character, which I do and shall protect; but I have a further motive in the public good, which must be injured by such suspicions, if suffered to go abroad. This is not the first time I have heard insinuations of the kind thrown out; and I am sorry I have so long passed them over in silence—they are the more painful to me, as coming from the honorable gentleman, particularly for causes long antecedent to my present situation; and if he thinks them founded, it is impossible he could have the good opinion of me, which I thought he had a right to expect. How shall we suppose the enemy will treat with a government which they believe to be insincere in its professions? I shall not, however, pursue the subject any further—I only meant in rising to do justice to my honorable friend, whom I considered as having been very unjustly treated.”

(To be continued.)

#### BOSTON, July 28.

Arrived brig Augusta, Southward, from Hamburg. Left there brig Melly, Higgins, of Philadelphia, to sail in all June; brig Argus, Hinckley, of Boston, to sail in 18 days for Baltimore; ship Catharine, Ingersol, for New-York, 15th June; ship Hitty, Neil, from New-York, just arrived; ship Four Brothers, Lewis, to sail for Boston in 21 days; ship Commerce, Lavron, to sail for Gottenburg in 3 days; brig Glory, Butler, of New-York; brig Christiana and Andrew, Butler, to sail for Philadelphia 12th June; ship Hazard, of Wilmington, N. C. ship New-York, Seaward, for Philadelphia, 15th June; ship Columbia, Bryant, for Algiers, about the 15th June.

Ship Hero, Pinkham, from Amsterdam, 50 days.

Schooner Mary, Mann, from Tenerife, 34 days.

Signals for a ship and brig were up at the fort early in the morning, and continued until dark last evening. A vessel arrived in the road yesterday in distress for provisions, having upwards of 300 passengers on board, bound from Ireland to Baltimore. Upwards of 30 have died on the passage.

The Bercean, we learn, has orders to proceed to sea; to avoid English cruisers if possible; if not to engage.

Mr. Russell.—Arriving from a pretty long voyage, I was surprised on entering the harbor, to find the French tri-colored flag flying from the mizen-peak of the French ship of war Bercean. I had heard of the capture by the Boston, and was in hopes to have found my country's flag flying on board her. You must know that in April 1806, I failed from Portsmouth, in the ship Industry, Asa Bodwell, master; and in lat. 10, long. 55, if I highly recollect myself, was captured by this same national corvette, Bercean, then commanded by Capt. Soties from Guadalupe—our ship was stripped of her people, and a French prize-master and crew put on board, and the ship ordered for Guadalupe. She had also taken the a-

vailing before the captured us, the brig Delight, captain Glazier, from Philadelphia, unloaded her, and delivered her to the American prisoners to make the best of their way to land; taking care, however, first, to rob us of the principal part of our clothing, instruments, charts, &c. and cutting the rigging, cabin windows, and flaying the camboose. Yet these are the men whom I am sorry to find, are carried by some of my countrymen; and whom the government I am told has treated as the best of friends. So we go—and all I have to say is it makes my blood boil to hear and see it. My name is at your service.

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#### NEW-YORK, August 3. IMPORTANT.

Captain Francis Baxter, who arrived here yesterday in the brig Huntress in 39 days from Cadiz, has furnished the Editors of this Gazette, with an extract from his Journal, containing the following information.

Extract.—“Arrivals from different ports in the Mediterranean.—1st, six sail of Brazilian ships taken by a French privateer, two of which were sunk. April 20, four arrived at Cadiz—those of the Portuguese: from 18 to 24 guns, and from 100 to 150 men each.

“Orders has been received from the French government by the Spanish Consul at Cadiz, to take possession of all captured American property; which was complied with.

“The King of Spain has given to the French 12 sail of the line, ready for sea, to be officered and manned by Frenchmen.

“Six thousand French troops were on their march for Cadiz to protect the place; and the French and Spanish fleets from Brest, were daily expected there, where 5 sail of the line from Ferrol, and two frigates from Brest had arrived, the latter having on board officers and seamen for the above fleet. Fourteen more ships of war were daily expected from the Mediterranean.

“Letters from the American Consul at Malaga, and the Consul at Algiers mention, that eleven sail of American vessels had been captured by the Tripolitan cruisers—and that no American vessels were permitted to sail from the Mediterranean without convoy.

“Olivenca, on the frontiers of Portugal, is taken by the French, who sent in a flag requesting the place to be given up, which was agreed to by the Portuguese, but as the French troops were marching in, 3000 Frenchmen were blown up by the springing of a mine which was prepared for the purpose. The remainder of the French who were exasperated in the highest degree, rushed forward, carried the place, and put every soul to death.—They pursued their march to Charvees, and Alameda, of which they possessed themselves, and put all the Portuguese in these three places to the sword.”

On these particulars we have no remarks to make—let the reader decide. Capt. Baxter, however in a postscript to his journal, says, “There is no doubt but the above may be depended on.”

Capt. Hoyt, of the Huntress, informs us, that he received a letter from the American consul at Malaga, which mentioned, that no Tripolitan cruisers had been seen further down than to the westward of Cape de Gat.

He further informs, that five English sail of the line, and two frigates, had lately arrived, and were cruising off Cadiz—and that the French and Spaniards have united their colours, which had already been hoisted on board their vessels.

#### COMMUNICATION.

It has been remarked, that great men have generally appeared, at different periods, in groups or clusters. But it is a singular fact, that several men who have been distinguished in this country, have not only appeared at the same time, but have the same first (I will not say Christian) name. Thomas Paine, Thomas M'Kean, &c.

Arrived, ships Galen, Fox, Copenhagen, via London; Pequot, Seymour, St. Croix; Two Sons, Beebe, Point Petre; brig Huntress, Hoyt, Cadiz; Nancy, William, Cape Francois; Venus, Crothen, Savannah; schooners Lady Carlton, Desbrough, St. Johns, N. B.; Olive, Tilton, ditto; Lark, Parker, ditto; Amphitrite, Geer, Baltimore; Bagle, Troop, Jamaica; John Vining, Holly, Charleston; ship Berkshire Packet, Hirschcock,

St. Croix; Supply, Steele, Bermuda; Betty, Udall, New Providence.

Cleared, ship Anna, Johnson, Jamaica.

The Galen, from Copenhagen, Cottenburg and London; left the Downs on the 14th of June, but brings no latter news than we have received by former arrivals. The Factor, Kemp, of this port, passed the Downs for London on the 14th June; and the Maria, from Charleston, the same day. June 15, off the Island of Olderny, 6 leagues from the coast, spoke the ship —, 54 days from Baltimore for London. July 10, in lat. 42, 26, long. 41, 39, spoke the ship Two Brothers 10 days from Salem for Oporto. The ship Mary, of Portsmouth, (N. H.) from Liverpool, had arrived at Gottenburg. The ship Franklin, of this port, on her passage from Copenhagen to Gottenburg, put into a port 16 miles to the northward of the latter place in distress. The Juliana, for this port, was to sail in ten days after the Galen from London.

The ship Semiramis, Smith, arrived at Tenerife on the 14th of June, and failed from thence for Canton on the 17th June. On her passage from London, in the Bay of Biscay, was brought too by the English privateer Alert, of 20 guns, who had in co. the ship William and Mary, Dixon, of Norfolk, which she had captured on her way from Lisbon for St. Sebastian.

The Nancy, of Baltimore, from Bourdeaux, via Cape Francois. The brig Neptune failed from the Cape for Alexandria the 21st ult. A schooner from Bourdeaux, had arrived at the Cape just before the Nancy failed. Provisions in demand—produce low.

The Huntress, from Huelva, near Cadiz. June 29, was boarded by a French privateer and treated politely. July 2, was boarded by an English 44, and treated politely. July 11, fell in with a Portuguese fleet from the Brazils, and treated in the same manner. July 22, lat. 39, 51, long. 55, spoke brig William, Padock, from Baltimore for London. July 24, spoke a schooner from Kennedys for Barbadoes. July 33, lat. 39, 20, long. 69, spoke the schooner Swan, of New Bedford, on a whaling voyage, had got 60 bbls. oil.

#### PHILADELPHIA, August 4.

The Dagborough, captain Smith, in a short passage from Madeira, arrived here last night. Captain Smith states, that the day on which he failed from Madeira, a vessel arrived from Algiers, with information, that in consequence of a decisive victory obtained by the combined forces of France and Spain, over those of Portugal, the latter had acceded to the terms of pacification offered by the former. The price of peace is stated to be Eight Millions of dollars—of which France is to receive 5 and Spain 3,000,000. The other conditions of the treaty are not stated.—The captain from Algiers said that he had seen the Spanish account of this information. The Dagborough performed her voyage from hence to Madeira and back again in 75 days.

#### From the Gazette of the United States. COUNTRY-GAZETTE.

We feel great satisfaction in being able to inform our friends that the publication of the Country Gazette will commence in a few days. The number of subscribers received is greater than we expected—it exceeds 500. Arrangements are now making, and in the course of next week, the first number will be published.

These gentlemen who take the Daily Gazette, and who mean to take the Country Gazette in lieu of it, are requested to give us immediate information, and all gentlemen who have subscribed will please to forward their names; that we may know what number of papers to print.

The Printers in the U. States who are not unfriendly to the Gazette of the United States, are requested to announce the publication of the Country Gazette.

August 1, 1801.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Hays of Aldwinkle, (Great Britain.) to the Rev. Dr. Rogers, of this city—dated in May last.

“I am just going up to London to meet our Brethren in our annual Assembly for Missionary purposes, and have the pleasure of informing you, that our work at the Cape of Good Hope is very prosperous and promising. The first fruits of Christianity among the Hottentots have written to us their grateful acknowledgments, for the truth as it is in Jesus preached unto them, and embraced in the love



fit by them. A large Society at the Cape, of 229 members, vigorously pursue the same objects with us, and about 2000 heathen are under their tuition."

"From our affiliated society in Erieland, we have received the most cordial co-operation, and several German Brethren have been proposed to us, and accepted by us. Three of them are immediately to be added as a reinforcement to the Cape mission."

"Among ourselves, the work continues to spread greatly; the sheet anchor of hope for our country. If the Lord meant to destroy us, he would not have shewed us such and such things. I look more to the gospel for our deliverance and preservation from the devouring scourge, than to any of our victories in the Baltic, Egypt, or elsewhere."

Arrived, schr. Dagborough, Smith, Madeira.

Cleared, ship Fanny, M'Alister, Amsterdam; barque Harmony, Craig, St. Croix; brig Martha, M'Kinley, Greenock.

Came up from the Lazaretto.

Brig Lark, Weeks, Gonaives; schr. Nimrod, Makins, Jaquemet; Widowson, Mathews, Havana; sloop Cicero, Nicholson, Havana.

Capt. Lewis, of the brig Augustus informs, that he sailed from St. Croix on the 12th ult. On the same day, spoke the ship Greyhound of Charleston, from St. Thomas, bound to Curacao. In lat. 24, 30, N. long. 67, 30, W. was brought to by a privateer under Spanish colors, supposed to be from Porto Rico; she examined the Augustus and permitted her to proceed.

Left at St. Croix,

The brig Polly and Mary Ann, Stites, of Philadelphia, last from Antigua, to sail in 5 or 6 days; schr. Roger, Williams, capt. Allen, of Providence, R. I. was to sail the next day.

Schr. Tatem, of and for Philadelphia, was to sail in 4 or 5 days from the West End.

CHARLESTON, July 24.

The English ship Patriot, capt. John Salmon, from Honduras, 5 weeks out, bound to London, in attempting to get into this port on Monday night, got ashore to the southward of the light-house. She remained in this situation until yesterday afternoon, when she went to pieces. Upwards of 30 people, who had gone down to assist in saving her cargo, were at work on board at the time. They were all thrown into the sea; and but for the great exertions made by a pilot boat, fortunately at hand, must inevitably have perished. They were all taken up except one Negro, who was drowned before any assistance could reach him. Several of the Negroes are very severely bruised. The cargo consisted of mahogany and logwood, a great part of which has drifted ashore on the islands.

Cleared, brigs Betsey and Mary, Munden, Hamburg; Amy, King, St. Sebastian; schr. Lydia, Quarles, Philadelphia.

NORFOLK, August 1.

July 29, arrived the brig Donaldson, captain Macfarlane, from Kingston, Jamaica. Sailed on the 8th July, in company with the schooner Betsey, of and bound to Baltimore; same day was chased by a Spanish felucca, but out sailed her; she then chased the schooner Betsey, and when she got along-side commenced a heavy firing of guns and small arms into the Betsey, who was unarmed and defenceless; when the Donaldson lost sight of them they were close together.

Same day, the sloop Regulator, captain Briggs, 17 days from Porto Rico.

July 30, arrived the British brig Jane, capt. Taylor, 75 days from Dundee, with 90 passengers.

Same day, the schooner William and Mary, capt. Wake, from Guadaloupe.

July 31, arrived the ship Argo, capt. Howland, from Portsmouth, in England.

July 4, in lat. 45, 11, long. 30, 01, spoke the schr. Governor Carleton, capt. Carver, from Boston, to Bilbao. July 14, in lat. 42, long. 51, 30, spoke the schr. Nabby, capt. Kingman, out 20 days from Lisbon bound to Boston, who informed that the French and Spanish army were within 10 miles of Lisbon, and were hourly expected in that city, having captured every strong place that impeded their progress. Same day spoke the brig Diana, capt. Brown, from Norfolk, to L'Orient, out 13 days.

Same day arrived the schooner Iris, captain Hamilton, from Nevis. Left at Nevis, the schooner Charlotte, capt. Stripe, from Norfolk. The schooner Favorite, capt. W. Weymouth, from this port, was at St. Kitt's.

Same day arrived in Hampton Roads the British ship Clarendon, capt. Harison, from Cork, bound to City Point; failed in company with the outward West India fleet, and the British ship Columbus, Finley, from Liverpool to Norfolk.

Entered, Brig Jane, Taylor, Dundee; schooners William and Nancy, Wade, Guadaloupe; Iris, Hamilton, Nevis.

Cleared, Ships Fame, Freeman, Bristol; Re-Union, Redman, Liverpool; brig Lovely Lucy, Canby, Philadelphia.

## Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6.

### COMMUNICATION.

MORE CLEVER THINGS.

The annual sum, provided by law, for the payment of clerks, &c. in the treasury department, previous to the last session of Congress, was 42,000 dollars—during that session (in consequence of a petition from the clerks of the different offices, for an augmentation of salary) 15 per cent. was appropriated, making an addition of 6,300 dollars. Of this additional sum 3000 dollars have been distributed. What becomes of the remaining 3,300 dollars? The young Lyon, whom we mentioned in a former paper to have been employed by the Committee-Man of the Whiskey infurrection, on extra services, will finger a part of it—a man who has been lately appointed judge advocate, or attorney general of the Treasury, with an establishment of 1000 dollars per annum, will lift his share from this fund. What is this man to do? the office he sustains never existed under the former administration; a resort was had to the attorney general of the United States when legal questions arose in the affairs of the Treasury. We are told, it is now the province of this wise counselor, "to decide on doubtful cases"—if true, the appointment of Mr. N— is a propos—for he is always in "doubt" when "doubtful cases" are presented. He had no "doubts" however, when the election for President and Vice-President of the United States was pending—he was *alagag* for the *Philosopher of Monticello*—and his influence, which is considerable among the ignorant and lower classes of society, particularly the people of colour, was exercised in favor of the people's friend—and of course he must have a little of the people's money. But after giving these useless fellows a reasonable support, part of the 15 per cent. remains untouched. During the administration of Mr. Adams, we heard a deal about "secret service money," tho' it has been proved to the satisfaction of all honest men, that charges of that nature were not founded in truth.

Of existing facts and circumstances, we leave the public to draw their own conclusions; not to speak of the detention of this money from those, for whom it was by law intended.

Que. Which will be most agreeable to the *fabled* emigrant from Geneva in the settlement of his accounts, a committee of examination from Congress—or a fire? Wab. Fed.

### COTTON MANUFACTORY.

Cotton is a vegetable produce of infinite utility to the accommodation of human life. Cloths made of it came into use in England early in the 15th century. They were a great article of importation from the Levant, during that period for which the trade for Turkey brought so much wealth into London. The raw materials, as well as the goods made of it, was imported, even in the 17th century, in small quantities; but it did not immediately enter into manufacture in this country, so as to rise into any competition with our manufactures of linen and woollens.

When our trade with the east became more extensive, our importation of cotton stuffs continually increased; they came gradually to be a general and favorite article of dress both in England and the rest of Europe. Calicoes and muslins were preferred in female dresses to worsted stuffs, linsey wolsleys, linen gowns, and cambrics. Still, however, great difficulty was found in the attempt to spin or weave this material; in a manner such as to produce fa-

brics, which might be, with any advantage, offered to sale in the markets, in competition with those of India and Turkey. In the art of dying cottons, too, we long found it impossible to rival the people of Levant. Muslins, though of very inferior excellence of fabric, were, however, introduced by degrees into manufacture in Britain. The other species of thicker cotton stuffs were likewise attempted; and, before the year 1750, the manufacture of cottons had begun to be no inconsiderable branch of the artisan industry of the people of this island. The more we were accustomed to the use of cottons in our dresses, so much the more did we learn to prefer them. They were found to be cheaper, warmer, clearer than silks, lighter and warmer than linens, lighter, more cleanly, and more elegant than woollens. The manufacture found its way to the continent. In Germany, Flanders, France, and Switzerland, the price of labour was so much cheaper than in England, that we might at one time have seemed in danger of being shut out from competition in the market, not more by the skill, industry, and simple living of the Hindoos, than by the same advantages existing against us in favour of the Germans, Flemings, French, and Swifts.

About 40 years since, the Society of Arts, to whose exertions England is so much indebted, sensible of the importance of the abbreviation of human labour by machinery, proposed a premium for any applications of mill-machinery which should enable a single person, in spinning, weaving, &c. to perform the work of several. Various attempts were, of course, made to achieve this invention, and to employ it in the manufacture of cottons. They were for a while but imperfectly successful. They excited the jealousy of the workmen, who imagined that many of their number would be left without wages and employment, when the use of such machines should enable a single person to perform the task of more. At length, however, Mr. Arkwright, after several failures in the trial, and some loss, succeeded in establishing a manufacture of cotton yarn, in which the distribution of power by cranks, from the movements of mill-machinery, performed for many spindles at once almost the whole labor of spinning the yarn. From this arose the manufacture of cotton goods destined to increase into one of the most lucrative and extensive branches of British industry. This raw cotton was to be purchased at a very low price. It was in consequence of the new invention, spun into yarn, at an expense even cheaper than that for which the yarn was prepared in India. Weaving establishments for cotton-stuffs were, hence, extended with the greatest rapidity. Lawns, cambrics, linens, silks, various fabrics of woollen, mixtures of linen and woollen in the same fabric, gave place to fabrics of cotton. The more these cotton stuffs were used, so much the more did they come into general favor.

Every act in the manufacture of cottons came to be in one way or other, abbreviated. The Jennie, or small engine, moveable by the hand, was brought into use in those places where streams were wanted to drive mill machinery. The weaving has come to be abbreviated as well as the spinning. And the late improvements in bleaching, in calico printing, and in the dyeing of cotton yarn, have consummated these advantages which Britain has created to itself for the carrying on this manufacture.

Look at any of our most elegant females, either in a morning or in a full dress; more than half what the wears is almost always of cotton. Drawers, stockings, breeches, pantaloons, neckcloths, and often even shirts, are also of cotton, in the dresses of men. Its use is not confined to persons in one rank of life. From the highest to lowest, from the richest to poorest, cotton, in one sort of fabric or other, is universally worn, in a proportion scarcely inferior to that in which we wear woollens, muslins, calicoes, chintzes, hosiery, nankeens, corduroys, velvets, &c. &c. are the fabrics into which the yarn is wrought up, and they are accommodated to almost every purpose of dress, and furniture, for which this country furnishes a demand. The domestic markets is by much the greatest for the produce of our cotton-manufactures. But to almost all our colonial establishments, to the American States, to Archangel and the Baltic, to the Elbe, the Scheldt, and the different ports of Holland, to France, and even the more southern parts of Europe, the

cottons of British manufacture are still largely exported.

Attempts have been made—not yet however, with formidable success, to rival us in this manufacture. Even in Russia it begins to be tried. In Sweden, Denmark, and the Prussian dominions, the attempt has been carried somewhat farther. In those parts of Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland, in which the manufacture of linens, lawns, cambrics, and ganzes, before prevailed, the transition from that to cotton stuffs has been easier. But the English machinery has not been introduced in its full perfection into those countries. They want that capital which our English manufacturers possess. They will not speedily rival us in the markets. Ere they can attain that pitch of improvement which we have already gained, it is to be hoped that we shall, in new abbreviations and improvements, have advanced much farther.

It is astonishing to remark how widely the cotton manufacture is extended throughout Great Britain. Wherever there is a stream to drive mill machinery, wherever labor and provisions are comparatively cheap, this manufacture is industriously carried on. The South-west counties of Scotland are not less enriched by it than Lancashire, and other counties of England. It becomes, in preference, even to linens, the principal manufacture at Perth, Dundee, and other places on the north-east coast.

This manufacture contributes remarkably to strengthen the commercial connection of the East and West-Indies with Great Britain. Our raw cotton comes from Turkey, from India, from the West India Isles, and the continent of America. Since it was wrought up in such vast quantities in this country, new encouragement has been afforded to our West India Planters.

We do not equal the exquisite beauty and durability of the finer India fabrics. But we are not now in this manufacture greatly behind the Hindoos. While we export to all the world, we still continue to import cotton stuffs from India.

The cotton imported into Britain in 1800, was 41,946,200 lbs. The annual value of the cottons manufactured in this country cannot be less than 5, or 6 millions sterling. It gives employment at least to 100,000 persons.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

### Proposed Inscription for the Mausoleum of President Washington.

Here lies the  
DUST  
of  
WASHINGTON,  
Who lived long enough to give to his Country  
SELF-GOVERNMENT,  
But too long for his own  
GLORY;  
for  
During eight years of the remainder of his  
Life he  
INTERDICTED  
half of the Society  
from the Right and Blessings of that Government.  
Memento Mori  
or,  
Remember  
Reader,  
That, if thou hast once  
Gotten  
GLORY;  
"it were better for thee instantly to hang  
"a Millstone about thy neck and  
"drown thyself in the  
"depth of the Sea,"  
Left peradventure  
thou shouldst afterwards  
live  
it.

### Alexandria County.

The Justices of the Peace for this county are requested to meet at the Court House in Alexandria, on Saturday the 8th inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of laying the levy.

August 6.  
6 pipes,  
6 half pipes,  
4 qr. casks,  
TENERIFFE  
WINE,  
Of a superior quality,  
Just received and for Sale by  
PHINEAS JANNEY.  
7 mo. 29. cost raw



**Loading at Norfolk,**  
FOR LONDON.  
The SHIP  
**STEPHEN,**  
Capt. Thos. Wardell,  
will take Tobacco on Freight, with li-  
berty of consignment. For terms apply  
to Wm. HODGSON.  
August 1. d4t

**Valuable Property for Sale**  
IN ALEXANDRIA.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust made  
by Col. John Fitzgerald, late of this  
town, to us the subscribers, will be ex-  
posed to sale on Monday the 17th day of  
August next, if fair, if not the next  
day, on the premises.

The following very valuable Pro-  
perty—to wit:

A Water Lot commonly call-  
ed Fitzgerald's Wharf, lying upon the  
south side of King street and east side of  
Union street, and bounded by an alley of  
30 feet in width, on the south from Uni-  
on street to the water. On this piece of  
ground are erected three Brick Ware-  
houses, 24 feet 4 inches in front, 42 feet  
deep and three stories high each—Also, a  
SAIL LOFT above the upper story 73  
feet in length and 42 feet wide upon the  
floor—all under one roof. Adjoining,  
and on the east side of this house, is a piece  
of ground unimproved the whole length of  
the house, 55 feet deep, terminating on a  
25 feet alley, laid out upon the front of the  
wharf. From the front of the wharf is a  
pier extended into the river 100 feet by  
60 ft breadth. Appertaining to the pier  
is a dock 33 feet wide on the one side and  
another 28 feet on the other side.

This sale is made for the purpose of rais-  
ing certain sums of money which have  
been demanded of Robt. T. Hooe as secu-  
rity of Col. Fitzgerald, by the United  
States and the Bank of Alexandria.

Wm. HERBERT,  
Jno. C. HERBERT, } Trustees.  
July 9. d4t

**Robert W. Peacock,**  
Attorney at Law & Conveyancer,  
HAS removed his office to North F.  
street, on square 290; where conveyances  
of every kind are drawn with accuracy and  
dispatch. Business transacted on Com-  
mission—Titles to City Lots investigated.  
His practice of Law will be confined to  
the Courts of Washington and Alexandria  
Counties, and the Supreme Court of the  
United States.

City of Washington, } 1aw3w  
July 16.

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
At the old Fruit Store,  
Lower end of Prince Street,  
A quantity of Irish Linens,  
Some excellent Cheese,  
Bacon and Pork, and

A general assortment of Groceries.  
THOMAS SIMMS.  
June 3. d

By virtue of a Deed of Trust  
made by John Spencer to the subscrib-  
ers, to secure the payment of a debt due  
Thompson & Veitch, will be sold to  
the highest bidder, upon the premises, on  
a credit of four, twelve and eighteen  
months, on the 27th of August next, if  
fair, if not, the next day.

A Tract of LAND contain-  
ing about four hundred acres, situate in  
 Loudoun county, about four miles from  
Gum Spring, and adjacent to the Broad  
Run Old Church.

Also,  
Another tract of four hundred acres,  
adjoining the land on which John Spencer  
now lives; about one mile from Gum  
Spring.

These lands are fertile, well timbered  
and abound with good water. There are  
on the first mentioned tract a convenient  
dwelling house, kitchen, &c. and an ex-  
cellent apple and peach orchard; but as it  
is presumed no person will purchase with-  
out first viewing the premises, a minute  
description is thought unnecessary.

They will be sold either as they now  
stand, or divided into smaller lots as may  
best suit purchasers. Bonds, with ap-  
proved security, will be required, and no  
deed given until the first payment is made.

The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A.  
M. on the Broad Run Old Church Tract.

SAMUEL MURRAY,  
JAMES M'ILHANY,  
CHARLES LEWIS,  
Wm. R. TAYLOR, } Trustees.  
July 20. d

**For Liverpool,**  
The British BRIG,  
**HENDERSON,**  
Capt. Humphrey Archer;  
About 300 hhds. burthen, will begin to  
load in the course of ten days.

For Freight apply to  
Wm. HODGSON.

N. B. Shipping Tobacco in an English  
vessel saves the countervailing duty of  
one shilling and sixpence sterling per 100  
lb. as well as a further duty of two shil-  
lings and sixpence sterling per 100 lb. if  
it is consumed in England, and which are  
payable on tobacco imported into Eng-  
land in an American vessel.

July 2.

**To Let,**  
The DWELLING HOUSE on Fair-  
fax street, lately in the occupation of Mr.  
Cadogan—well known as one of the most  
agreeable houses in Alexandria. Posses-  
sion may be had about the 10th of August.  
**STEPHEN COOKE.**  
July 25. d

**I WANT TO PURCHASE**  
50 hhds. of Tobacco,  
on the inspection of Alexandria, Colchef-  
ter, Dumfries or George Town.  
Wm. HODGSON.  
July 20. d

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**  
Stolen a GOLD WATCH,

with a steel chain, to which was hung a  
small gold seal, the impression on which is  
a man's head; also, a steel watch key and  
a small portmanteau key. The watch is  
double cased and capped; the maker's name  
Charles House, of London, and number-  
ed 5565. Any person who will deliver  
the above watch and chain to the Printers  
hereof shall receive the above reward.

July 29. d

**French Bur Stones.**  
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
A quantity of French Bur  
Stones, of a very superior size and quality,  
which they offer for sale, at their store,  
No. 93, Bowly's wharf.  
**J. Ogleby & D. Winchester.**  
Baltimore, March 16. d

**To be Let,**  
For one year, or longer if required,  
The HOUSE and two acre  
LOT, including two well cultivated gar-  
dens, at present occupied by the subscrib-  
er, nearly adjoining Mr. Hooff's meadow,  
and within a short distance of the town of  
Alexandria. The house is in complete  
order for the reception of a genteel family.  
Possession may be had immediately on ap-  
plication to  
**JOHN WHITE,**  
Corner of Fairfax and Cameron streets.  
July 17. d

**Wanted,**  
A WET NURSE—none need apply  
but such as can bring unquestionable re-  
commendations. Enquire of the Printers.  
June 30. d

**Ten Dollars Reward.**

Negro DANIEL this morning eloped  
from me. He is a luffy fellow, about 26  
years of age, pretty much pitted with the  
small pox. He had on, and took away  
with him, a nankeen coat and pantaloons,  
striped jacket, oznaburgs shirt and felt  
hat. I purchased this man from the es-  
tate of the late Earl of Tankerville, and  
suppose, he will endeavor to conceal him-  
self in the Federal City, Alexandria, or  
the vicinity. Any person who will ap-  
prehend the said slave, and secure him in  
jail, so that I get him again, shall re-  
ceive the above reward, exclusive of what  
the law allows, and all reasonable ex-  
penses if brought home. All masters of  
vessels and others are forewarned, at their  
peril, not to harbor or take him away.  
Given at Brenton, under my hand, the  
23d day of July, 1801.

HENRY D. MOORE.  
July 27. d3t

**SPRING GOODS.**

**JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.**  
HAVE IMPORTED,  
In the brig Fanny, Captain Woodhouse,  
from London,

An Assortment of Goods,  
suitable for the season, which will be sold  
for cash or on the usual credit to punctual  
customers.  
April 30. d3t2w

**For Norfolk & New-York,**  
The Sloop NANCY,  
Alexander Carpen, Master;  
will positively sail the 6th  
instant, wind and weather  
permitting. For freight or passage, (hav-  
ing excellent accommodations) apply to  
the captain on board, or to James Da-  
vidson, at the Ship Tavern.  
August 3. d4t

Ten casks  
**Best WINE VINEGAR,**  
20 qr. casks fine old Sherry,  
20 do. dry Lisbon, of a superior qua-  
lity,  
50 boxes Pickles & Fruits in Brandy,  
20 boxes and baskets of Oil, and  
7 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,  
For Sale by  
**ROBERT B. JAMESON.**  
July 15. d3w

**To Hunters, Shooters, &c.**  
YOU are hereby informed that the  
management of the Mount-Vernon estate  
has devolved upon me, and that I am de-  
termined to prevent all poaching thereon.  
Should the law not have terrors suffi-  
cient to prevent your depredations, per-  
haps the treatment you will receive, may  
not induce you to repeat the visit. For-  
ever sacred shall the property of others  
be, from the persons inhabiting this es-  
tate; and, on the same principle, I must  
request that the like favor may be shown  
to us. All dogs, found in pursuit of game,  
will be instantly killed, except those of  
my neighbor's, Lord Fairfax and Daniel  
McCart, Esq. and even these will not be  
safe, unless hunted by their respective  
masters.

**GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS.**  
A generous reward will be given  
to any person who shall convict an offen-  
der.  
July 30. 1aw3t

**Red Straw Wheat.**  
THIS celebrated wheat has been reap-  
ed in considerable quantities this harvest,  
on the Mount-Vernon estate. Its excel-  
lence consists in its repelling the Fly, and  
smiting the most indifferent soils better  
than the generality of wheat. Its pro-  
duce is likewise abundant. Gentlemen  
wishing to try this wheat on their estates,  
may be supplied by applying to the sub-  
scriber, and are requested to send their  
orders as soon as possible, specifying the  
quantity and time when wanted. There  
will be an additional charge of ten cents,  
more than the price of common wheat.

**GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS.**  
Mount-Vernon, } 1aw3t  
July 30.

**Robert T. Hooe & Co.**  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,  
By the ship Numa, from Liverpool, and  
offer for Sale,  
5000 bushels of Stove Salt,  
A complete assortment of  
**Earthen and Stone Ware,**  
in crates—A quantity of  
**HARDWARE,**  
Consisting of  
Frying Pans, Spades, Shovels, broad  
Hoes, Sad Irons, Hinges, &c.  
LIKEWISE by the brig Fanny, captain  
Woodhouse, from London, a neat assor-  
tment of well chosen and seasonable

**DRY GOODS,**  
Consisting of oznaburgs, Irish linens,  
mullinets, hosiery, superfine cloth and ca-  
simeres, hats, bed-ticking and printed cot-  
tons.  
June 11. d3t

**Journeyman Coopers.**  
WANTED, at the Ocoquan Mills,  
10 or 12 Journeyman Coopers: they will  
have constant employ, at 25d. per barrel,  
and boarded at 12s. per week.  
**N. ELLICOT.**  
July 29. d2w

**Removal.**

The COUNTINGHOUSE of Thomp-  
son & Veitch is removed to King street,  
adjoining the house occupied by James  
Patton and James Dykes.  
July 31. d3w

**TO LET,**

The WAREHOUSE  
occupied by John G. Ladd, with the  
whole of the wharf, known by the name  
of Gilpin's wharf. For terms apply to  
4th Mo. 13. A. and E. JANNEY.

**Valuable Property for Sale.**

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres  
in the county of Hampshire, on the wa-  
ters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles  
from the Warm Springs, and 30 from  
Winchester. This land is full of wood,  
oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms  
may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bot-  
tom, and rich high lands to each; and in  
the heart of the timber there is a fine seat  
for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will  
show the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and four-  
ty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on  
the waters of Grave and Fifth Creeks,  
near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles  
below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are  
very good, with considerable quantities of  
rich bottom, and plenty of excellent tim-  
ber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor  
of that county, will show these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three  
fourths acres, within three miles of the  
Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon,  
near its mouth, and within 1/4 of a mile  
of the River Potomac. This land has  
about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom,  
mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine Sugar  
Trees on it; from which I am informed,  
there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar  
annually. There are also a seat for grist  
and saw mills on it, equal to any in that  
neighborhood, and upon a never failing  
stream of water. The upland is rich,  
with plenty of timber, and part under cul-  
tivation. This farm is well improved  
with a good orchard, houses and fencing,  
and rented last year for produce equal to  
sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler,  
at the Warm Springs, will show it. I will  
sell all, or any of the above lands for cash  
or upon credit, or take in exchange for  
them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of  
land in the City of Alexandria, or the  
City of Washington.

**R. T. HOOE.**  
January 15. d3t

**TO LET,**  
The POT HOUSE for-  
merly occupied by capt. Henry Piercy—  
the situation is good, and worthy of the  
immediate attention of a sober industrious  
man.  
**HEWES and MILLER.**  
July 10. d4w

**RECEIVED,**  
By the brig Henderson, captain Archer,  
from Whitehaven, and for Sale,  
**Earthen and Stone Ware in**  
crates,  
Felt Hats in cases,  
Irish and brown Linens in assorted pack-  
ages,  
Mattresses of different sizes,  
10 by 8 and 12 by 10 Window Glass,  
Sheathing Paper,  
Bottled Porter and Port Wine,  
Glaziers' Diamonds,  
Musquito Netting.  
Apply to  
**JAMES SANDERSON,**  
at the counting house of Mr. William  
Hodgson.

**The Sale of the FARM**  
whereon captain John Hawkins now lives  
not have taken place on Monday the 22d  
June, and being required by the decree of  
Fauquier Court, under which it was ad-  
vertised, to continue to advertise at our  
discretion, 'till sale be effected:

We do now appoint Fauquier  
Court House the place, and the 4th Mon-  
day of August next (being court day) the  
time, when and where the said Farm will  
be offered for sale to the highest bidder,  
on the following terms, viz.—One third  
in ready money, one third at six months,  
and one third at twelve months credit, on  
bond with good security—possession to be  
given the 1st of December next, but li-  
berty to sow small grain any time before.

The quantity is about 670 acres, a suf-  
ficient proportion of which is meadow,  
and the rest suitable for wheat, corn and  
tobacco. The improvements are comfort-  
able, and the dwelling house, being on an  
eminence, is pleasantly situated—within  
about 25 miles of Fredericksburg, Fal-  
mouth and Dumfries, and 40 of Alexan-  
dria, Georgetown, and the City of Wash-  
ington. On the day of sale a convey-  
ance of the premises will be made, by  
**Rob. RANDOLPH,** } Commiss'rs.  
**Wm. PITZBUGH,** }  
Fauquier County, }  
August 1. 2aw3t

**PRINTED DAILY BY**  
**S. SNOWDEN & Co.**  
KING-STREET a few doors above the  
WASHINGTON TAVERN.

VOL. I.]

Sales

On THURSDAY

fold at the

Jamaica I

Antigua  
Brandy in bar-  
70 doz. Claret  
Sugar in hhds.  
Raisins in boxes  
White and bro  
Candles in boxes

A variety of

Con

Ticklenbur

jaconet, tambour

hose, Barcelona ha

bricks, chintzes,  
ivory combs, sho

A few dozen v

ton FRINGED

HENRY an

Aug. 8.

FRIDAY,

fold at

3d and 4

Rum in hhds and

Continental R

French Brand

Sugar in hhds

Coffee in bags

Raisins in keg

Soap in boxes

Segars in box

A quantity

A few crates

2 sets China,

A quantity

Among

Irish and

Cloths and Ca

Ginghams and

Calicoes, str

A variety of

White Jeans,

Mullin Shawl

Tambour'd,

Millinets, re

Curb and snar

And a variety

P.

August 3.

I WAN

50 hhd

on the inspection

ter, Dumfries d

July 20.

The W